Legislature of North-Carolina.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, July 8th, 1868. The Senate met according to adjournment Prayer by Rev. G. W. Welker, Senator from Guilford.

A message was received from the Govern or, stating that the constitution and ordinances of the late Constitutional Convention had been furnished; and that he enclosed all orders in his possession, bearing upon the organization of the present state govern-

On motion of Mr. Forkner, the reading of the orders were dispensed with.
Mr. Jones, of Wake, introduced a bill entitled-" A bill to extend the Chatham Rail

Read first time, and on motion of Mr Lassiter, was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements. Mr. Robbins moved to allot the galleries to the colored and white race.

Mr. Galloway moved to amend so that white ladies and gentlemen occupy one side of the galleries, and colored ladies and gentlemen occupy the other; and that the middle gallery by any who choose to occupy it. Carried. The motion as amended was put and

The President announced that the gallery on the right of the President's stand, is al lotted to the use of the white ladies and gentlemen; and that on the left, to the use

of the colored ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Blythe introduced a resolution appointing a joint committee on salaries and

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, called up his resolution in regard to per diem and mileage of the members and officers of the Legislature. Mr. Blythe moved to amend so as to strike ut "six dollars," and insert "four dollars." Peuding the amendment of Mr. Blythe, Mr. Barrow moved to refer to a joint committee of five, to be appointed for that pur-

pose. Carried.

A message was sent to the House of Representatives notifying that body of the same. Mr. Welker's resolution to admit to the floor of the Senate, when in a committee of the whole, was taken up and amended by Mr. Brogden, by striking out all in the original resolution after the word resolved-

and inserting the following: That the several standing committees be authorized to confer from time to time, with the code commissioners, relative to any proper subject of legislation by this general Assembly.

The resolution as amended was adopted. The committee appointed to superintend the election of an Enrolling clerk, reported 112 votes cast -of which John A. McDonald received 92, John Syme 20. The report was read, and Mr. McDonald

declared duly elected. Mr. Davis introduced a resolution in relation to the per diem and mileage of the members and officers of the Legislature .-

Lies over. The resolutions of Mr. Welker in relation to a Penitentiary and a board of public charities were taken up and adopted. Mr. White called up House bill No. 5, en-

titled "an act to provide for the relief of Sheriffs and their sureties of this State." The bill passed second reading.

Mr. White offered an additional section, which was adopted, and on motion the bill

was referred to the committee on the Judi-The President announced that the committee on banks and currency, heretofore appointed, would be considered the com-

mittee on Finance. Mr. White introduced a bill for the relief of the sureties of D. F. Bagly, late Sheriff of Perquimans county.

Read first time. A motion to read second time was lost. The President appointed the following committee on penal institutions: Messrs. Lassiter, Welker, Robbins, Beasley, Shoffner, Etheridge and Love. On motion of Mr. Moore, of Carteret, the

Senate adjourned to 101 to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868. The House was called to order at 101

o'clock by the Speaker. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Shaver, of Rowan. Mr. Downing asked for leave of absence for the remainder of the week after to-day.

The Speaker, after giving notice that he should enforce rule 10, bearing on disorderly conduct in the lobbies, directed attention to Rule 12, which is as follows . "Reporters wishing to take down debates

may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor and elsewhere to effect their object as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House." The Speaker said that this rule gives the power of admission or exclusion of Report-

ers to the Chair, subject to such provisions of parliamentary law as are applicable, and with final appeal to the House. It is only in extraordinary instances that reporters are excluded, and usually in such instances for offences against the dignity of the House, or against an individual member. Jefferson's Manual, page 55, reads as follows: "The editor of the Aurora having in

his paper of Feb. 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted, in support of it that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defence; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-pre. ervation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implica tion; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing con t; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same; that if we bave it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and, by noise and tumult, render proceeding in business imprac-ticable; that if our tranquility is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and delib eration; and that we must, therefore, have a power to punish these disturbers of our

peace and proceedings." The 33rd rule of this House reads as fol "Decency of speech shall be observed, and

personal reflections avoided." On page 132 of Barclay's Digest is the fol

"Every member shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid per The proceedings of the late Convention.

page 15, show that the following resolution was adopted and enforced:
"Resolved, That no reporter for any news paper shall hereafter be allowed upon this floor, who in his reports shall treat the Con-

vention, or any of its members, with disrespect, but that they shall, in case of offence in this respect, be excluded from the floor of the hall and from the galleries, by the Pres-

The power of this House to exclude reporters for disrespect, cannot be fairly But what is disrespect towards

or toward this House? It will be observed that no one disapproves the tenor of the daily journal, prepared by the Clerk of the House. An official reporter of the proceedings had here, discharges his duty in a respectful manner; with them and though all might forsake, yet and if he did not, this House, through the would not. He was committed hence.

error. But members of this House, the peers of each and every other gentleman on this floor, complain to the Speaker that they are disrespectfully spoken of by a reporter for a daily paper in the City. They complain that the Reporter of the Sentinel, in each and all of his reports, inserts after their names the word "negro," which, to them, is personally offensive.

It is a duty of the Chair to protect each men ber from personal reflection, by an en-forcement of the rules of the House in his behalf. Under these circumstances, the Chair rules, 1st, That all Reporters must abstain from

personal reflection.

2nd. That they must respect each and every rule of this House. 3rd. That in personal appellations, affixed or prefixed to the names of members, they must conform to the journals of the House; but that known, recognized and accepted distinctions of parties are not objectionable, when not coupled with insulting epithets. 4th. That failing to obey the rules of this House, Reporters will be hereafter excluded

under Rule 12, without further explanation by the Chair. The Speaker informed the House that he would announce the Standing Committees

on to-morrow morning. Mr. Abbott, from the Select committee on political disabilities, asked instructions as to whether the functions of the committee should be restricted to the mere question of admitting to seats persons banned by the 14th Article, so-called, or whether their powers extend to the investigation of the special cases.

Mr. Sinclair moved that the committee be instructed to investigate each case upon its own merits.

Mr. Seymour moved to amend by offering the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Committee on disabilities be instructed to confine their report to the general question of whether members elected, banned by the Howard amendment. are disqualified from taking their seats. The amendment was agreed to, and the

motion, as amended, was adopted; whereupon Mr. Abbott gave notice that he would submit his report on to-morrow morning. On motion, the House concurred. A communication from the Code Com-

missioners was read, acknowledging reception of the invitation to address the House n committee of the whole, and promising to avail themselves, at a proper time, of the courtesy extended. Mr. Pou offered the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of North-Carolina in General Assembly convened, That the Congress of the United States is respectfully requested to remove from all citizens of this State the political disabilities imposed by Article XIV of the Constitution.

Resolved, 2nd, That properly authenticated copies of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to the presiding officer of the U. S. Senate, and the Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives. Mr. Pon advocated the resolutions in a

speech of much length, an abstract of which will appear hereafter. Mr. Ingram feared the resolutions and speech of Mr. Pou would produce much ill feeling, as the effect of them would be to revive purely dead questions, which ought to

sleep in the grave of the past. Had confidence in the patriotism and sound judgment of the United States Congress, in whose hands the whole matter rested. He Etheridge, Forkner, Hayes, Hyman, Lindcould not, therefore, go the length of Mr. say, Love, Martindale, Pou, and should vote against the resolu-Mr. Sinclair approved the resolutions, and said the country demanded this healing measure. With Gen. Grant "Let us have

peace." The people want and must have peace. He had favored universal manhood suffrage without regard to race or color, because he believed the existence of so large an element in the country as the colored race, destitute of political rights, would endanger its peace and security. When the colored man was liberated, he became a wafe outside of society. He was ignorant, homeless and helpless. With his rude intellect and brawny arm, he could have united with his fellows in measures offensive and defenfensive, and thereby jeopard the safety of the country. But now the ballot, the symbol of American manhood, had been placed in his hands, the danger to be apprehended from that quarter, had been removed. Judge Reade had recently said in this Hall, "We are at home." But there are 25,000 white men in this State, who have no political home. They are in a state of political thraldom. They wear the badge of a political inferiority. They have not only ceased from the enjoyments of their rights, but are not the peers of their former slaves. The Constitution says no one shall be deprived of his

rights except by due process of law. What tribunal has deprived those men of their rights? The courts are open, and why are they not tried? The meanest thief could not be disfranchised without a fair and impartial trial. Why, then, this political lynching of the educated classes of North-Carolina Can they feel that they " are at home ?" If so, it is but the feeling experienced by the antideluvian wretch when the waters of the flood threatened him with death and destruction. We should not forget that foundation principle of the Republican party-equal rights to all. A man without the ballot is actually a slave; and so is one not in possession of rights com-monly enjoyed by all. Sir, there are 25,000 slaves on the soil of North-Carolina to-day. The resolution proposes to strike the fetters from their limbs. Will you not adopt it? The Congress imposed certain restrictions that the State might be restored to the Union. Now that that event is about consummated, let us "discuss clemency" by endeavoring to reach Congress in behalf of our banned fellow-citizens. We cannot remove disabilities, but we can, at least, show that the spirit of the Republican party is not vindictive. There are no rebels in the South in the restricted sense of that word. The largest portion of the banned people will obey the laws, and one-half of them are good Union men. But we should concede their right to differ from us, on public measures. It is contrary to the true principles of the Republican party, to deny equal rights to any. If the men banned by the Howard Amendment in our State are traitors, so are many of us in this House to-day. The chair of the Speaker is filled by an ex rebel officer. If Gov. Ellis were now to appear here, he might well suppose that the cause he espoused in 1861 had triumphed, and that Jefferson Davis was with his government in Richmond. When, sir, did we get rid of our pains and penalties? By the magnanimity of the government. Surely, then, we will not be less magnanimous to those in our State who have not been so fortunate as ourselves. It is only men of

the hands of the Democratic party. Mr. Sinclair said he took this occasion to tell the colored people, that though they might vote against these resolutions and so bring rum on themselves and their friends uld still advocate their cause and stand by their rights. In 1865, when few white men belonging to the State stood for them, he suffered persecution and obloquy for standing by them. He had not changed nor would he. For weal or for woe he was

shallow brains that are proscriptive, states-

men are never so. The interests of the par-

ty demanded that we should be generous

towards the weak. They would not always

be weak, and the day is not far distant when

they will be strong, and then woe to those

who have trampled upon their rights. Mr.

S. appealed to the colored members to sup-

port the resolutions, and warned the House

that a failure to adopt would but strengthen

Speaker, would be prompt to correct the forth and forever to an undivided Union. Manhood suffrage, equal rights before the law, and the maintenance of the public faith and credit. He hoped the resolutions would

> Mr. Abbott said that the effect of the pas sage of the resolutions would be to debauch our whole State politics. The gentleman from Robeson (Mr. Sinclair) had sometime ago sent his baggage over to the Conservatives, and he (Mr. A.) thought that he had better follow after it. [Applause.]

Mr. Sinclair rose to a point of order; but no point being made out, Mr. Abbott was allowed to proceed, who said that Mr. Sinclair spoke the other day of sending the olive branch; but, said Mr. A., I want to see these people come to us with the olive branch, and then I am willing to meet them cordially. But so long as the Staie teems with foul-mouth abuse by these parties of the State government, and of persons supporting the reconstruction acts, I shall oppose any action like that contemplated by the resolutions. I fought four years to protect the government, and am not to be duped now to take the first step towards letting these people get control again. Were the element opposed to Republicanism to get in power, it would uproot manhood suffrage, repudiate the national debt, and burden the people of the State with the debt of the socalled Confederacy. I would like, sir, to see all relieved; but while they stand aloof, and assail so bitterly every man who defends and supports the government, I shall wash my hands of this movement. When they join hands with us, and cease their mode of proceedure, then we can be brethren. I therefore move that the House ad ourn until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Proctor asked that the motion to ad journ be withdrawn, and proceeded to ask Mr. Sinclair what part of Robeson he rep-resented? when Mr. Abbott, interrupting, pressed his motion to adjourn, which was put and carried.

SENATE. THURSDAY, July 9, 1868. The Senate met at 10 o'clock, the Presi

dent in the chair. Prayer by Rev. F. P. Brewer. Mr. Sweet from the judiciary committee reported several unimportant amendments to the bill in regard to marriage licenses .-The amendments were accepted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and printed.

Mr. Winstead of the judiciary committee reported favorably upon the bill for the reief of Sheriffs and their sureties of this The report was adopted.

Several Senators gave notice of the future introduction of bills. Mr. Galloway introduced a bill providing for the election of three inspectors for the

city of Wilmington. Lies over. Mr. Love introduced a resolution request ing the President to allow John H. Mc-Laughlin, Senator from Iredell, to take his seat before taking the test oath. Mr. Love moved to suspend the rules, and

put the resolution upon its passage. Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to lay the motion to suspend the rules on the table. The yeas and nays were called, and the motion laid on the table. YEAS-Messrs. Barrow, Beasley, Bellamy,

Beeman, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppes, Galloway, Hall, Legg, Long, Moore, Carteret, Rich, Respass, Richardson Smith, Shoffner, Wynne, Winstead-22. NAYS-Messrs. Barnes, Brogden, Eaves, Moore, of Yancey,

Melchor, Mason, Purdie, Robbins, Sweet, Wilson-18. Mr. Hyman introduced a resolution instructing the committee on propositions and grievances, to report a bill prohibiting the listillation of corn and wheat in this State.

Mr. Shoffner introduced a resolution in re gard to county commissioners. Lies over. The President announced the following ommittees: Public Charities-Messrs. Welker, Hayer

Lies over.

Moore, of Carteret and Respass. State Prison and Penitentiary-1st Congressional District, Wm. Barrow. D. J. Rich. Silas Burns.

G. W. Welker. C. Melchor. James Blythe. Per Diem and Mileage-Moore, of Carteres

and Shoffner. The resolution of Mr. Davis in reference to the per diem and mileage was taken up and referred to the committee on that subject. On motion of Mr. Barrow, a bill entitled a bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Northampton," was taken up and passed its second reading.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the following committee on per diem and mileage: Messrs. Laffin, Wilkie and Gahagan. House bill No. 2, entitled "a bill to pro-

vide for holding of a special term of the Superior Court for the county of Caldwell. was taken up, and passed second reading. House bill, No. 7, entitled " a bill to change the name of the town site of Mitchell county," was taken up and passed second reading. Mr. Blythe introduced a resolution appointing a committee of three on the part of the House of Representatives and two on

the part of the Senate, to prepare a bill providing for the salary and fees of the officers of the State. Mr. Rich moved to amend by making the committee eight on the part of the House of Representatives, and five on the part of the Senate. Lost.

The resolution passed, and a message was sent to House of Representatives notifying that body of the same. Mr. Robbins introduced a bill continuing

the Board of Commissioners of the town Salisbury. On motion of Mr. Robbins, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its first and

second readings. A motion to suspend the rules and pu the bill upon its third and last reading did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Etheridge the bill was referred to the committee on corporations Mr. White called up House bill No. 5 providing for the relief of Sheriffs and sure-

ties of the State. A motion to suspend the rules and put the bill upon its third and last reading did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Robbins the vote to sus pend the rules was reconsidered, and the bill passed its third and last reading. Mr Cook introduced a resolution appoint

ing a standing committee on Immigration. Mr. Barrow moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourned to 10 o'clock each day, unless otherwise ordered. Carried. On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THURSDAY, July 9, 1868. The Speaker called the if ouse to order at 101 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Warrick. The chair announced as the House branch of the joint committee on the per diem Messrs, Laffin, Wilkie, and Gahagan. A communication was read from General Hinks, enclosing papers on file in his office bearing on the contested election in Camden county, and requesting an early return

of the same. The Chair announced the following standing committees: On Propositions and Grievances :- Messrs. Harris, of Wake, Ames, Hodnett, Parker, Sweat, Rea, Vestal, Clayton, of Chowan, Williams, Morris, Snipes.

On Claims :- Messrs. Dixon, Vest, Hendricks, Jarvis, Rhodes, Ellis, Mayo, Armstrong, Justice, of Henderson, Harris of Franklin, Green.

On Corporations:—Barnett, Horney, Learry, Jarvis, Hutchings, Matheson, Whitley, Banner, Robbins, Brown, Morrill.

On Military Affairs:—Ashworth, Laffin, Estes, Justice of Rutherford, Price, Gatling, Per diem.

Moore, Ragland, Hayes, Renfrow, Farrow. On Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining:

—Messrs. Stevens, Kinney, Pierson, Williamson, Proctor, Wilkie, Gunter, Hoffman, Da-

vis, Reynolds, Kelly of Davic.
On Education:—Bowman, Abbott, Mendenhall, Harris, of Wake, Stevens, Hodgins Ragland, Wiswall, Cawthorn, Foster, Shaver.
On Penal Institutions:—Messrs. Graham, Blair, Hinnant, Cherry, Crawford, Carson, Baddin Forsher, Lorge of Chetham White. Boddie, Ferebee, Long, of Chatham, White, On Engrossed Bills:—Messrs. Downing, Hicks, Gilbert, High, Kelly, of Moore, Hutch-ings, Forkner, Humphries, Ellington, Hawkins, Sinclair.

kins, Sinclair.
On Privileges and Elections:—Messrs.
Pou, Stilley, Durham, Smith, of Martin,
Sykes, Moring, Short, Long, of Richmond.
Peck, Siegrist, Harris, of Franklin.
On Judiciary:—Messrs. Seymour, Bowman, Pou, Barnett, Durham, Argo, Candler,
Abbott, Harris, of Wake.
Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs.
Jarvis, Hodgin, Cawthorn, Dixon and Mor-

Mr. Hicks, Representative from Clay, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Robinson moved that the credentials of Mr. Brown, of Haywood, be referred to the committee on Privileges and elections. Mr. Abbott asked leave to defer making

the report on political disabilities until to-morrow, which was allowed. Mr. Gunter offered the following resolu-tion, which was ordered to lie over under

the rules: Resolved, By Le House of Representatives, ring, that a committee of the Senate en one from each Congressional District be apment of a State's prison of penitentiary, in accordance with Art. 11, Sec. 3, of the Cons-

By Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, a bill empowering the judges of the Superior Courts to grant license to applicants to practice law. Referred to the Judiciary committee. By Mr. Hutchins, a bill entitled an act to prohibit distillation of corn. Referred to Judiciary committee.

By Mr. Kelly, of Davie, a bill to empower State Commissioners to select a site for a State penitentiary. Referred. By Mr. Wilkie, a bill to provide an abate-

ment of taxes in Jones County. Referred. The consideration of Mr. Pou's resolution petitioning the Congress to relieve all persons banned by the Howard Amendment,

was resumed. Mr. Proctor renewed his question to his colleague, (Mr. Sinclair) i. e., what section of the county of Robeson he represented, and that advocated the principles contained in the resolution of Mr. Pou? He did not pro pose to discuss the merits or demerits of the resolution, and moved that they be laid upon the table, but withdrew it at the re-

Mr. Estes, who said that the resolutions are of vital importance to us, to our State, and to the recently enfranchised colored voters. In the recent campaign the wealth and intelligence of the State, the influence of the press, and the vast patronage of the Executive were all arrayed against us with the utmost vindictiveness and bitter partizan spirit. We were told by the public speakers, on the part of the opposition, that if successful, they would make it "hotter for to the Sheriff elect, by the Chairman of the us than ever Sodom or Gomorrah were." To be a Republican was to them, all that was low, vile and degraded; private character was blackened; and we were held up as degraded criminals and penniless adventurers. The resolution proposes to put these same men in power again, that they may, if successful throughout the country, take the heim of State, repeal the reconstruction acts, undo all that has been done during the past three years. He was not for waging war on those who voted to plunge the country into secession, he believed that many of them were honest and conscientious, and he could honor a man who fought for principle. But those men, so quiet in 1865, who had aroused from their peacefulness at the voice of Andrew Johnson, and who had since opposed the progress of Liberty and Union, he could not vote to remove their disabilities. He stood ready to take by the hand every man who fought for secession, when he acknowledges that secession and not to be frightened into a support of the has been the Educational Board and agent resolutions at the mention of Mr. Sinclair, of of the State. the formidable party which would meet us next fall. That party is without head, front, | Education was affected on the 9th inst in the or leader. The Republican party has dared | Executive office at Raleigh. more than any party that ever existed, and can survive without the aid of Mr. Sinclair, were he to array himself against it. The (who was detained by Legislative duties) time had not arrived for the removal of dis- were present. abilities from all persons in the State. The emancipation proclamation of Mr. Lincoln law of the land, he said "The people are not ready to receive it-wait." So, Mr.

adoption of these resolutions. We must Mr. Proctor renewed his motion to lay the resolutions on the table. On this motion the yeas and nays were called for, which being ordered, the motion was decided in the affirmative, by the fol-

lowing vote: YEAS. - Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Ashworth, Bowman, Blair, Barnes Bonner, Carson, Candler, Clayton, of Chowan, Cherry, Crawford, Cawthorn, Dixon, Ellington Estes, Foster, Franklin, Forkner, Galiagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Grier, Graham, Hutchings, Hoffman, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, Hendricks, Ingram, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Kelly, of Moore, Leary, Mayo, Morrill, Morris, Mendenhall, McCanless, Moring, Peck, Price, Proctor, Pearson, Robbins, Ragland Renfrow, Reynolds, Rea, Rhodes, Smith, of Martin, Stilley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Sweet, Sykes, Siegrist, Vestal, Vest, Williamson, Wilkie, Wiswall, White and Waldrop.

NAYS .- Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Barnett, Clayton, of Transylvania, Davis, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Hodnett, Hicks, High, Humphries, Harris, of Franklin, Hinnant, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Matheson, Pou, Proffitt, Robinson, Smith, of Allegany, Sinclair, Short, Shaver, Stanton, Thompson, Whitley and Williams.

Mr. Sinclair's resolution in reference Judge Jones, was taken up. Mr. Sinclair pressed the adoption of the resolutions, for the reason, among others, that a presentment had been made by the all the books, papers and all other property Grand Jury against Mr. Joues, and there- of the University that may be in his possesfore he would be the first criminal to be sion. tried at the bar of his own court. He Mr. S. had no personal feeling in the matter, had discharged what he conceived to be his duty, and would leave the matter with the

Mr. Seymour said the House was not a censor of public morals. The grand jury of the State was charged with the duty of prosecuting high crimes and misdemeanors of public officials. If the resolutions did not charge what, put in proper shape, would constitute a proper subject of impeachment, the House had no right to act | their political opinions. upon them. From what consideration he for an impeachment on such grounds.

pressed by Mr. Seymour. nays being called, the motion was decided and repentent sinners of the Conservative in the affirmative. Ayes 51; nays 30. / party for Grant and Colfax.

Received a message from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House in a resolution to raise a joint committee of five of the two Houses, to fix the salaries and fees of public officers and report at an early day as practicable.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the House concurred, and the chair appointed as the House branch of the committee, Messrs. Seymour, Pou and Crawford.

Mr. Seymour moved some amendments to rule 42, which were lost, a sufficient number not voting. Mr. Abbott said that the time for city and town elections would soon occur, and as the

constitution gives the right to every citizen

to vote, helmoved that the judiciary commit-

tee be instructed to consider the subject, and report by bill or otherwise. Carried. The following notices were given: By Mr. Estes, that he would to-morrow ntroduce a bill, providing for two messengers of the House; by Mr. Morris, a bill to prohibit sale of intoxicating liquors on election days; and by Mr. justice, of Henderson, a bill to change the county of Ca-tawba from the 9th to the 10th Judicial

On motion, the House adjourned till tomorrow morning, 101 o'clock,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF COMMIS-

SIONERS OF WAKE COUNTY.

SATURDAY, July 4th, 1868. The County Commissioners elect of Wake County met at the Court-house at 2 o'clock, The following members were present, Wm.

Jenks, Calvin J. Rogers, Jacob Sorrell and J. P. Andrews. Under orders issued by Gen. Canby, Commandant of the 2d Military District, (entitled General Orders No. 120,) the Board then proceeded to elect a Chairman, J. P. Andrews was elected Chairman. The oath of office was then administered to the members present by C. B. Root, Esq., Chairman of the County-court, and the members of the Board of Commissioners of the county

entered upon the duties of their office. The bonds of the Sheriff elect were presented to the Board for approval, but on account of the absence of commissioner Wynne, no action was taken thereon.

On motion, the Chairman was directed to notify the Sheriff to suspend the collection of taxes. The board then adjourned to meet on Tuesday the 7th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. P. ANDREWS, Ch'm. W. W. WHITE, Clerk.

TUESDAY, July 7th, 1868. The Board met at 11 o'clock, A. M., members all present. The Chairman of the County Court administered the oath of office to commissioner Wynne, and the Board proceeded to business. On motion, it was ordered that at the com

mencement of each day's session the Clerk read the minutes of the preceding session. The bonds of the Sheriff, elect, T. F. Lee, Esq., were then presented with the following bondsmen and approved : Col. John T. Deweese, F. F. Moring, Gen. J. C. Abbott, Jos. W. Holden, Dr. Wm. Sloan, S. D. Franklin, W. A. Smith, W. D. Jones, Capt. David

Pryn, Jos. Prarie. The oath of office was then administered

The Chairman was then directed to notify the retiring Sheriff to deliver over all papers and property pertaining to the office to Sher-On motion, Thursday the 9th was agreed upon as the day on which the Superinten-

dents of the Work-house and Poor-house should be elected. The Board then took a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time the certificates of election of the County Surveyor and of the Coroner were presented; the Board deciding to take no action on them until

Thursday the 9th. On motion, the Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. J. P. ANDREWS, Ch'm. W. W. WHITE, Clerk.

BOARD OF EDUCATION --- FIRST MEETING. By the provisions of the new Constitution slavery are dead, and that universal man- the Board of Education takes the place of hood suffrage is a law of the land. We are | the "Literary Board" which for many years

> The formal organization of the Board of All the Executive officers of the State, His Honor the Lieut. Governor excepted,

Gov. Holden presented a communication from Gov. Manly, Secretary of the Board of was written six months before it was announ- Trustees of the University of North-Caroced; and when he was urged to make it a lina, informing officially the Board of Education as to the action of the Trustees at the last commencement. The resolutions of the Speaker, the time has not arrived for the Trustees having been made public it is unnecessary to quote them entire. In substance they are, that the present Faculty continue in service as heretofore, and that the course of studies in the University will be continued at the next regular session as heretofore. The reading of this communication was

> ident of the University, who was present and spoke by invitation. Gov. S. gave an interesting account of the history, condition and prospects of the University. At the conclusion of Gov. Swain's address the Board passed the following votes and

followed with remarks by Gov. Swain, Pres-

resolutions, viz: 1. Voted, That the election of Trustees for

the University be held on Saturday next at 4 o'clock, P. M. 2. Resolved. That the exercises of the University be discontinued for the present and that the Secretary of the Board be requested to publish this resolution for the informa-

tion of all concerned. 3. Voted, That a committee of two members of this Board be appointed to ascertain the facts concerning the disposal and present condition of the Land Scrip granted by Congress to this State for the promotion of Agricultural education, and report thereon at an early day.

Messrs. Coleman and Ashley were appointed said committee. 4. Voted, That the Secretary of the Board be authorized to receive from Gov. Worth all books, papers, and all other property of the Literary Board that may be in his possession. Also from Gov. Manly, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University,

The Board adjourned to Saturday the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For the Standard MESSRS EDITORS :- While the great cry is going up from the throats of the conservatives: "the Carpet-Baggers have got your votes and care nothing more for you" is it not worthy of mention to see such Carpet-Baggers as Laflin, Martindale and Legg sending provisions into their counties to assist the suffering poor, without regard to

Let every Republican Senator and Reprehad been able to give to the matter, it sentative take heed of this matter immeseemed to him that they did not. There diately and feed the poor of their counties. was no precedent in this country or England and cram the lie down the throats of such unprincipled men as many of the so-called Mr. Abbott concurred in the views ex- Conservative party have already proven to ressed by Mr. Seymour.

Mr. Seymour moved that the resolutions and do your duty. Rally in solid phalanx, be postponed indefinitely; and the ayes and all the Carpet Baggers, Scalawags, Negroes,

For the Standard. The 4th in Oxford.

EDITORS STANDARD :- On Saturday, the

the foul soul of rebellion. To-day we wave when we will rejoice that this universal law on high the flag of Washington without a first started here. stain, for slavery is no more. The iron yoke of servitude has been lifted from the galled law no distinction. The races that inhabit neck of 4,000,000, and to-day they enjoy this country now are not the same who forfilled to overflowing. About 9 o'clock the nationalities. No one class of them are enchildren of the school marched through the streets very orderly and with the utmost deand discipline they have been accustomed continue separate; and each race has a peto under their excellent school Mistress, culiar and appropriate sphere in which it (Mrs. Bond.) Between the hours of 11 and may attain its highest, peculiar and appro-12 the members of the League paraded the streets; they passed in front of the office of Col. Edward Cantwell, and gave three hearty what work we cas cheers in honor of that distinguished gen- of the whole an tleman. They then proceeded to the house sphere, high or lo of Robt, W. Lassiter, Esq., around which is they marched twice, giving oree rousing cheers to their absent Senator arch time.

The members of the League were near 300 is in numbers, and it is wonderful, carprisingly with his colored tri so, to see how very order's, with what good and raised among them behavior and sobriety eney conducted them many. One of them just before

tive ticket, neither belonged to the League, genial influence of freedom is at work. After the procession was ended there was

n elegant dinner set for them in the factory yard of Messrs. Kingsbury & Co., which by this time was well earned, and they accordingly did ample justice to it. Only one thing marred the beauty of the scene, the ugly physiognomy of a few "Democracks" squatted near some liquor shop, occasionally taking aim at the heavens with the ends of black bottles, or blinded with prejudice, stumble about the streets with upturned noses, and a curse within their mouths .-But we turn to things more pleasant. The the flag of the United States with their latest assembly in the afternoon was addressed by Col. Ed. Cantwell and T. L. Hargrove -Both democrats and original secessionists, the former (Col. Cantwell) is now one of the staunchest friends of the Republic. He ad- all to day showed they were capable of such dressed the people for about an hour in a very able and eloquent speech.

The annexed reports are compiled from ome rough pencil notes taken for the Stand-OXFORD, N. C., July 6, 1869.

speech of Col. Edward Cantwell. I am here to-day in obedience to the call of my colored friends and fellow-citizens of the county of Granville, to take part in the time honored celebration of the anniversary of American independence. I am happy to acknowledge I feel more encouragement for the future of my own country and a greater reliance on the progress of Republican principles everywhere. Upon this stand, the gentleman who sits nearest me, (Col. Harto have been agallant and meritorious officer of the Union army. We have bad a very bitter family quarrel, gentlemen, but we have met again under the shadow of the good old flag to make friends; to have peace and to hand down to our children the traditions of a common country. No man who pretends to have any heart or to be an American but should be happy to-day. Around this stand there are assembled the representatives of three or four millions of men who have recently been elevated from slavery to a full participation in the rights of citizenship .-Tonder stands one of them, holding the flag of his country and mine, as if he would cheerfully die in its defence. I trust none are here to day so poor in patriotism as to be incapable of any emotion. If any such there be who finds no joy in this prospect he is no friend of mine or of his country.-For my part, after spending every effort to accomplish the separation of this country, I am satisfied with the result. The sight of the old flag, thank God, no longer fills me with any hostile emotion. The promises made to us are fulfilled. Our Legislature has reassembled. Our delegates are again in their seats at Washington. The military control will soon be withdrawn over civil affairs, and there is to be and there is, if we

choose it, a general and honest reconciliation. "Flag of the free hearts hope and home, By angel hands to valor given,

Thy stars have lit the welkin dome And all thy hues were born in Heaven." And why should we not have peace? Would to God this day that by any words of mine, I could twine in a common wreath of glory and of flowers the emblems of the Confederacy and the Union, and cast them together on the graves of our half million countrymen who have fallen in the late unhappy but useful conflict.

he thought he had said enough to indicate his sentiments but the crowd insisting, he laughingly alluded to his want of preparation, and told several anecdotes which added to the hiliarity of the crowd. Nearly one bundred years ago it was asserted by Thomas Jefferson that all met in Counties of the were created equal. Mr. J. meant of course the 22d instant.

was left to the men of this day to make that

declaration practical. Mr. Jefferson shrank

from offering his scheme of emancipation.-

Mr. C. here asked permission to stop, as

Public opinion he said was not yet ripe for it. We of this day have set the slave free and have put in his hands the means of defending and maintaining his freedom. A hundred years ago the Lords and Dukes smiled with contempt and incredulity upon the experiment of popular institutions .-They were white men, and talking to white men, and of white men whom they claimed the right to role by articles of conveyance and deeds of gift from the most high. They said that no government could stand, when the common people might outvote the privileged classes and persons of "noble" blood. The people (white people) were incapable of self government, and could not get along without a master. No man here to-day, thank God, calls any man master now. But the croakers still live and they say that contusion and ruin must result from the admission of negro suffrage. I believe we have tolerably well worked them out of the first delusion and with the blessing and interposition of that Supreme Being invoked in our new Constitution, we will work them out of the present. Nor is it here only that the principles of Thomas Jefferson are going York, the empire State of the North and the Union, where negroes have always voted THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS F THE Raleigh & Gaston Railroad have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of under a property qualification has first removed all distinction of this character between them and the other citizens. From Office Ral. & Gaston R. R. Co., this time forth, throughout the length and Raleigh, June 27, 1868.

breadth of the continent; from the frozen soil of Alaska where eternal winter lifts her snowy peaks to other snows alone, in the glorious old flag, which now proudly waves clear cold sky of the Arctic, along the furover the land of the free and the brave, rowed lines of the Alleghany and the Sierra was unfurled and floated gently to the to the Capes of Florida covered with flowers breezes. It was a delightful Summer's day. and redolent with the perfumes of the Trop-Gladly she seemed to welcome the "Old Rip | ics, whose shores are washed by the hot cur-Van Winkle" of the Union into the happy rents of the Gulf, the Declaration of Thomsisterhood of States. Seemingly she re- as Jefferson is at last to day and forever the oiced that the old ship of State had snap- acknowledged basis of government. All ped the cords that held her bound to the men are created equal, that is to say entitled shores of war and rebellion, and with a to equal rights and equal laws. No man steady helmsman spread her sails to the breeze | shall labor for another except for pay, and on the calm waters of a once troubled sea, every man shall be entitled to enjoy the Then let us join in the chorus of joy, for to- fruits of his labor without disturbance exday we are reconstructed, despite the "curses | cept by laws he has assisted to establish .of hate and hisses of scorn" emanating from | The day will come here in North-Carolina

The distinction of color is in the sight of the precious boon of freedom. To-day the merly inhabited and owned it. They were friends of liberty, freedom and of the Re- what are called red men, now we have public celebrate this their great national black men and white men, red and yellow oliday. By the peep of day they begun and all the other shades combined under o flock in; and, before the sun had risen our government, and claiming the protecrom his chambers in the East, the town was tion of our flag are men of all the other titled to special privileges on account of the color of his skin, than for the color of his corum, which they observed throughout the hair or whiskers. The distinction of color day, showing how well the good training is not apt to be obliterated. The races will

d come down

sclves, and in this respect at least are they a model to the whites, for instance out of a been with him under the Red Cross of the number of 7 or 800 blacks, 2 only were in- Confederacy. All that was over and gone. toxicated, one of them voted the Conserva- We are now citizens, fellow-citizens, he would say it he had any right to vote himself, of while out of a number of 50 whites, there the United States. Let those who wanted were 4 of my own personal knowledge in- to fight any more do so. For his part the toxicated. This speaks well for a degraded, fighting was done. If another war came illiterate race, from whose hands the shackles | these same croakers though, would "catch of slavery have just been removed, but the the rheumatiz" as usual. The colored men are now free, and he would not reduce them to slavery again if he had the power. Col. H. complimented in terms of deserv-

ed eulogy the appearance and demeanor of the colored school children and the appearance and good order of the men. He stated that he had recently been travelling in the country. The colored people of Granville were working hard. The crops were better than they had been since 1835. Everything looked bright and promising. The colored people must not forget that they owed their freedom to the Union. They must defend breath. Their first duty was to God and to their country and their next to themselves and their children. They should educate and elevate themselves. The conduct of elevation. In this way only could they acquire a proper estimate of the duties of citi-

For the Standard MASS MEETING AT UNION HILL. In Randolph County on the 1st day of was called to the chair, and J. Wesley Tur-

ner appointed Secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting in a brief but very appropriate

The following resolutions were offered

and unanimously adopted : Resolved, That we hail with joy the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant for President of the United States and of Schuyler Colfax grave) earned honorable distinction in the for Vice President, and we the Republicans Confederate service. The gentleman (Capt. of Randolph County, having implicit confidence of the confederate service. Quambaton, U. S. A.) on my left, is known | dence in the statesmanship, and ability of these two gentlemen, look forward to their election and installation into office as uniting the great National Republican Party North and South upon the platform of equal rights to every American citizen, and to day we hoist the banner of liberty with the names of Grant and Colfax inscribed thereon, with a fixed and steadfast purpose, pledging our undivided support to the Republican nominees, with a determination to cary the Old North State by a majority of forty

> thousand. Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the Congress of the United States, the law making power of the nation for the noble, and patriotic course in which they have laid down the plan of Reconstruction, which will soon be consummated, upon a basis of loyalty and devotion to the national

> After the adoption of the Resolutions, the meeting was entertained for about two hours by a speech from Col. W. F. Henderson of Davidson, an old and long tried Republican. It was one of Col. Henderson's very best efforts, but his ability as an orator is too well known in central North-Carolina o need comment. No man has more of the confidence of the people of Randolph than Col. Henderson.

NICHOLS DAFFORD, Chairman. J. W. TURNER, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executive Office. RALEIGH, N. C., July 9th, 1868. A T A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Education for the State of North-Carolina, the following resolution was adapted and ordered to be published for the information of all concerned, viz:

Resolved, That the exercises of the University be discontinued until further notice. W. W. HOLDEN, President S. S. ASHLEY, Secretary of State Board of Education

TO THE SHERIFFS THE SHERIFFS not naturally equal, for that is absurd, but each one (which politically, and in the sight of the law. It present Legislatus

July 9, 1868. STOCKHOLDER'S METTING THE GENERAL STANLY,

Stockholders of the Atlantis & North-Carolina Railroad Company will take place on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at Morehead City.

ED. R. STANLY,

C. DAVIS, THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE

A. C. DAVIS, R. W. KING, WALTER DUNN, W. R. GRIMSLEY, Directors. WM. B. DUNCAN, R. F. LEHMAN, C. R. THOMAS, July 7, 1868.

GEO. Z. FRENCH. Commission Merchant.

AND REAL ESTATE AGENT. WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will publish, August 1st, for free distribution, a Catalogue of Lands for sale in North and South Carolina. Send in a description and price of lands. No charge unless a sale is effected. Jaly 7, 1868.

DIVIDEND.